

Invaders can be driven from their strong defences only by days of determined attack. It would seem now that they must be slowly exhausted.

Brilliant generalship on the part of the invaders and wonderful maneuvering of their troops have so far delayed the turning movement of the allies upon which so much depended. Von Kluck, like Napoleon in the Hundred Days, has defended himself upon several sides, while resorting often to a vigorous offensive. But there remains ground for belief that the situation of the Germans is becoming more impossible daily.

To-day and for several days past they weakened the centre of their line to send reinforcements to Von Kluck and their right wing. Von Buelow and Von Boehm, shorn of army corps sent to the west, appear to be wholly on the defensive behind extraordinarily strong fortifications. To help Von Kluck they have weakened their strength in the Woerwe district, where French progress is continuous. It seems certain, therefore, that the allies can overwhelm the whole German line if they are able to overmatch the German reinforcements on the west flank. There is no doubt that Gen. Joffre is rushing all available troops to the Noyon-Roye-Lassigny region.

There is no news to-night of the progress of the turning movement. It may be possible that this has been checked temporarily, because of the violence of the German attack at Roye and because of the danger that pressing a flanking movement while such an assault was proceeding might weaken the allies' line at the base. It is assumed here that forces of the allies are still operating as far northward as Arras, possibly delaying an advance until there is a decisive result at the south.

While attacking the allies left wing with the utmost desperation and diverting forces needed elsewhere to add to the already great strength of Von Kluck's army, the Germans evidently are not concerned about their centre, covering Reims, which is protected from Laon to Rheims by enormously strong natural and artificial fortifications. Apparently a frontal attack here by the allies would be hopeless, but no man can venture a certain opinion regarding Gen. Joffre's tactics.

GERMANS LOSE GROUND.

Undoubtedly the Germans are again losing ground at the east end of the main battle line at a time when it seems absolutely necessary for them to hold what advances they had made. The Crown Prince, whose misfortunes have been a constant danger to the whole German force in France, has been thrown back to the north of Verdun. Several days ago his army retook Verdun in an advance toward Verdun. The significance of his repulse and retreat is that the attack upon the barrier fortresses from the west has weakened while the assault from the east by the Crown Prince of Bavaria and Gen. von Heeringen has made no definite progress.

Coincidentally the French are keeping their grip upon the heights of the Meuse, have forced the Germans from the left bank and are continuing the occupation of the Woerwe district. All reports from the eastern end of the battle line are distinctly favorable. What Paris is eager to hear is news of definite success at the west end.

There is credible information that the incessant attacks upon the allies left wing are costing the Germans heavily and that they are losing at least two men to every one lost by the allies. This is the result of the maintenance of their parade ground formations in assaults against the trenches. These attacks are being delivered night and day, but they are always repulsed.

SUFFER IN TRENCHES.

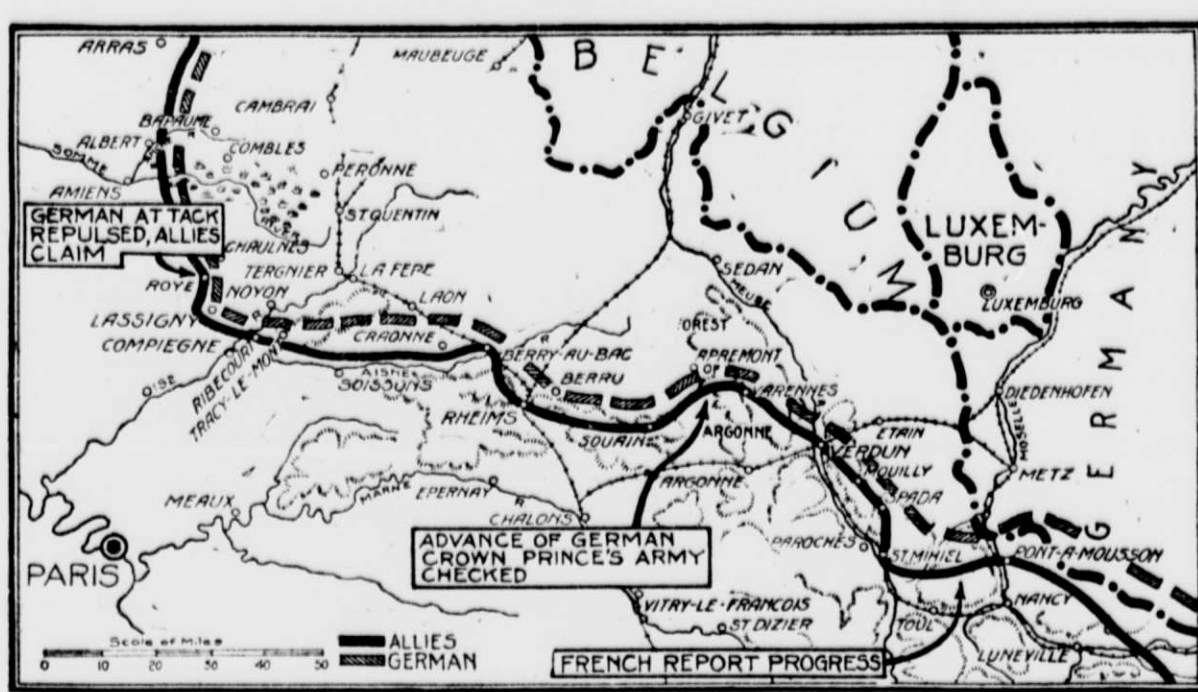
Increasing cold weather and the prevalence of mist are causing suffering among the British and French who must maintain their position in the trenches for forty-eight hours at a stretch before being relieved by fresh troops. Quartermasters' officers are ransacking Paris for overcoats and heavy wool clothing. They bring word that more doctors and nurses are needed at the front and that there is great need, also, of medical and surgical supplies. Trains loaded with wounded are proceeding daily toward Bordeaux and cities in the south of France.

Officers from the front are not permitted to discuss details of the battle, but they assert that the allies are receiving reinforcements daily and that the troops are animated by a spirit of victory. They assert that the German attacks, while more violent than formerly, are poorly directed and that the allies are able to repulse them successfully. The fighting is described as a constant hammering by the German infantry at the allies' left wing, with terrific interludes of artillery duelling. There is a belief here that Gen. Joffre and Gen. French are content for the present to remain on a safe defensive from Noyon to Roye and Lassigny while arranging for a brilliant thrust by a new Franco-British army at Von Kluck's west flank and his communications.

CONTROL BELGIAN BANKS.

German Authorities Forbid Them to Deal With the Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Brussels correspondent of the Temps says: "Belgian banks have been forbidden by the German Government to deal with houses established in territory occupied by the allies and have been summoned to make known their current accounts. The German authorities informed them that the banks' tax would be 2 1/2 per cent. of their capital and that payment of this must be made within a week. Foreign banks were ordered to liquidate current accounts with abroad. The German authorities have installed a Finanzrat in Brussels and all financial establishments have been placed under German control. Checks must be delivered to the order of the German Government, the banks being private institutions. "These measures violate the rights of nations and seriously injure the interests of neutrals engaged in Belgian banks."



Hard fighting is reported on the French left, in which the attack of Gen. von Kluck's army has been repulsed. The German troops on this part of the line had been reinforced, according to a statement from Paris, by troops

drawn from the centre. On the east the army of the Crown Prince is reported to have been driven back while attempting to pass through the forest of Grure, in the Argonne region, and forced to retire to the north.

GERMANS CLAIM GAINS IN FRENCH CAMPAIGN

Enemy Has Been Dislodged South of Roye, Berlin Statement Asserts.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 3.—The following official statement was issued at army headquarters last night:

"The right wing of the German army in France has repulsed renewed efforts on the part of the French to outflank it. To the south of Roye the French have been dislodged from their positions."

"The situation on the centre of the battle front remains unchanged."

"German troops advancing in the Argonne region have won substantial advances in a southerly direction."

"East of the River Meuse French troops from Toul undertook energetic night attacks, but were repulsed."

"Before Antwerp Port Waere-St. Catherine and the redoubt Borpeve, with their intermediate works, were assaulted yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Fort Waerhem has been invaded. The eastern and important outer equipment of the Termonde fortifications is in our possession."

"In the eastern arena of the war an advance of Russian forces across the Niemen River against the Germans in the province of Suwalki seems imminent."

CARRY FUSES IN HAIR.

German Officers Show Heroism in Destroying French Railway.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Berlin, via The Hague, tells of a daring exploit by two German officers of no mean rank which resulted in the destruction of a railway line over which the French were transporting ammunition and reinforcements. The exploit was made by two officers, one of whom is a captain, and a corporal who started with them on the trip were drowned.

According to the story, the two officers entered the French lines after swimming across the Meuse and making their way through swamps and over canals. They killed a French sentry before crossing the river and when they reached the bridge which they intended to blow up they had virtually nothing but the explosives they were to use. They laid their mine and set and lighted the time fuse, which they had carried tied up in their hair. The fuse worked and the explosion came on time.

The men hid in the swamp and were not discovered by the French cavalry, which dashed up immediately after the explosion. Later the officers made their way back to the German lines.

The two officers have received the decoration of the Iron Cross. A Lieutenant and a corporal who started with them on the trip were drowned.

SAY CLERGY ISN'T CRUEL.

German Commanders Deny Stories About Priests.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, via London, Oct. 3.—Garrison commanders of the German army are taking steps to suppress stories that the Catholic clergy participated in cruelties against German soldiers in Belgium. These stories are declared officially to be untrue.

Letters from the front contained the stories and Catholic officials have replied in Washington several times that the clergy are being dealt with severely for such stories.

VON BERNSTORFF SEES LANSING.

Discussed Return of German Exiles at State Department, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, took up his residence in the German Embassy here to-day for the first time since his return from Europe following the outbreak of the war. While the Ambassador is in Washington several times a week since the beginning of the war, he has spent most of his time in New York. He now expects to be in Washington the greater part of the time.

The Ambassador called at the State Department to-day and talked with acting Secretary Lansing. It was announced that only minor matters were discussed, the Ambassador being interested in securing the return to their homes of some German musicians now in this country.

No news despatches of the war were received at the embassy to-day, and the Ambassador himself had no comment to make on any topic.

TELLS OF FRENCH GAINS.

German Flanking Movement Will Fail, Says Col. Roussel.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Lieut.-Col. Roussel, writing in the Petit Parisien, gives this summary of the situation in northern France: "It is now on our left that the battle takes on the most imposing proportions. When one considers that after hardly a month of fighting the enemy was nearly at the gates of Paris it can be seen that the old tactics of flanking, which has been so successful, are being gained on the Germans, who counted on crushing us."

"The enemy has brought to its right large forces, hoping to break our offensive, and at the same time it returns to attempt the passage of the Meuse. It is making thus a visible effort on two wings, and, at the same time, guarding the rest of the front in an expectant attitude. This is the old tactics of flanking, which reappears unfortunately, for it has no more the merit of secrecy than that of surprise. We know it too well now to have it still imposed on us."

RUMANIA'S KING IS REPORTED TO BE WORSE

Some Persons Believe, Though, That Sovereign's Illness Is Only Political.

ROME, Oct. 2, via London, Oct. 3.—The condition of King Charles of Rumania has suddenly changed for the worse according to the Giornale d'Italia's Sofia (Bulgaria) correspondent.

A bulletin issued by the King's physicians to-day says that the royal patient must have absolute quiet if his life is to be saved.

In spite of the physicians' statement there is a well defined report in thoroughly informed circles that the King's illness is of a political nature and is intended to put an end to the popular demand that Rumania enter the field against Germany and Austria.

ATTACKS KING'S STAND.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that Victor Jinnescu, secretary of the Rumanian Legation in Paris and nephew of the Prime Minister of Rumania, has given out a statement attacking the position of King Charles of Rumania.

The secretary of the legation is quoted as saying: "From the commencement of this European conflict the Rumanian people have been hostile to Germany and Austria. This hostility is pushing the people to drastic action. The cry is for a greater Rumania and the liberation of our brothers in Transylvania. Undoubtedly the situation has placed King Charles in a dilemma, for he already has made his choice between his duty as King of a free people and his duty as a Hohenzollern. The latter proved too dear to his heart; he is serving his caste and will do so until his death."

"When Russia proposed to King Charles that he occupy Transylvania and Bukovina he refused, declaring his troops were needed to guard the frontier. To-day, however, he is just as ready to occupy Transylvania, is occupied by Russian troops and has been declared a Russian province."

"This policy of King Charles will give him in history the role of a traitor to the interests of his country, although he is a hero in his staunchness to the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg traditions."

"If his policy is persisted in it will mean that the Rumanians in Transylvania will shortly be delivered from the Austrian yoke by Russia, and henceforth incorporated in the Russian Empire."

GERMANS SHOW VALOR.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Details are just available of the heroic engagement of Prussian Guards at Suippes (in the French Department of Marne). It arose out of the German attempt to cut the railway connecting Rheims and Verdun."

The attempt failed and the Germans were in danger of being caught between the French infantry and cavalry. It was at this moment, while the greater part of the German troops were retiring, that the direction of Rheims, that a regiment of Prussian Guards threw itself desperately upon the lines of the French cavalry.

"Not once but three times did the devoted regiment hurl itself against the solid French front. After the fifth charge there were only a hundred men left surrounding the flag. With signs of reluctance they gave the signal of surrender, and it was then found that nearly all of the hundred were wounded."

"In the course of this engagement the guards lost 3,000 men, it is stated."

WARNS OF LONG WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times's military expert warns the allies to-day of the prospect of a long war. He says: "However much we may bend back the German right wing and relieve Antwerp, whatever confidence we have that the shock of the Russian masses in the east will prove decisive, we must not entertain the slightest illusion regarding the hard and trying condition which awaits all the allies in the future in operating against Germany reduced to the defensive."

"Germany is still united. Her resources grow. All her might in arms, all her arsenals, are working at full pressure. Her fleet will strike when the hour comes, probably in cooperation with the army."

"The line of the Aisne, when forced, may prove to be only one of many similar lines prepared in the rear of it. It may take a very long time for the allies to compel Germany to feel a weakness. It therefore devolves upon the allies to look forward to a long war."

GERMANS TO BAR 'SCOTCH.'

French Liqueurs Also Put on Taboo List in Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Max Linder, who was reported as having been killed, telephoned to-day as if he was not even ill, but convalescent and soon will return to the service. Linder, who entered the French army as a volunteer when the war broke out, is known throughout Europe as "the world's greatest moving picture actor."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 3.—A campaign is to be instituted at public meetings to-day against the consumption in Germany of Scotch whiskey and French liqueurs.

CALLS KAISER MATTOID, BLAMES HIM FOR WAR

French Scientist Finot Says Lombroso Agreed as to Emperor's Malady.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Jean Finot publishes in the forthcoming number of the Revue a sketch of the Kaiser. He says:

"When I was at Turin Lombroso gave me his judgment of the German Emperor, whom he declared to be merely a marked mattoide, that is, a kind of madman. We agreed to publish a psychiatric study of the monarch whose accessions of verbiage and megalomania, joined to hereditary desire, have never ceased to disquiet psychologists, but we adjourned publication indefinitely on account of political opportuneness."

M. Finot believes that no sudden access drove the Kaiser to war and that this action was "only a manifestation of that slow, continuous malady which has been undermining him and his reign in a succession of frenzied acts. He continues:

"Through the force of inertia bequeathed by the preceding reign and especially thanks to the laborious and persevering qualities of the German nation Germany has not been shipwrecked despite the Emperor and the Chamberlain."

The writer cites the Kaiser's "ingratitude" as a "natural consequence of his folly, instancing his treatment of the Pole Koscielski and the Krueger incident." He continues:

"An enthusiastic welcome was given to Count Witte on his return from the United States after signing the Russo-Japanese treaty. The Kaiser calling Count Witte a 'second Bismarck.' Then he intrigued so that Count Witte was forced to quit power."

"Again, during the Italo-Turkish war Germany aided Turkey against her ally to the extent of supplying Turkey with submarine mines and sending a German officer to Constantinople to place them in the Bosphorus."

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GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE SENTENCED FOR THEFT

Sergeant Stole Belgian Municipal Bond, Says His Officer Permitted It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Three German prisoners accused of theft were tried by court-martial to-day. An interpreter was supplied and lawyers were named to defend them. One of the prisoners had a municipal bond of the city of Antwerp, about the possession of which he could give no satisfactory explanation.

He said his commanding officer had told him he might keep it. He said he did not understand French and that he did not understand what a bond was. It was shown that the prisoner was an insurance agent and it was argued by the prosecutor that he surely knew the value of a bond. The document he had was printed in Flemish and French. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Two privates, to whom M. Edouard Clunet, the legal authority, compared Crown Prince Frederick William because of the latter's actions at the chateau of Baronesse de Baye, were then arraigned. They said they strayed from their regiment and as they were afraid of being shot if captured they broke into a house and took civilian clothes in the hope of escaping. The troops. They received sentences of eight months in prison.

FORMING NEW ARMY.

Recruiting in Northern France Is Proceeding Actively.

LILLE, Oct. 3.—Northern France resounds with the tramp of marching men. At any time in the day one may see long lines of civilians under the escort of uniformed soldiers. These men are recruits. France thus far has called to the colors all men between the ages of 20 and 48, but the report that its resources are exhausted is incorrect. France still has an immense number of men to draw from and can organize several new armies.

New examinations, beginning October 7, are likely to send into the army the greater part of the men who escaped service through a physical defect. So far the French have not departed from the strict standards of service heretofore observed, but undoubtedly many of these men are fit for service. Lille has not yet reached the point where women run the street cars, for men are still in charge. Taxicabs and landaus are available as formerly, while the train service is handled entirely by men.

CHINA PROTESTS AGAIN AGAINST JAPAN'S ACTION

Insists That Occupation of Shantung Town Is Breach of Neutrality.

PEKING, Oct. 3.—The Chinese Government, in replying to the latest Japanese note, repeats that it considers the Japanese occupation of Wei-hai, Shantung, a breach of neutrality and that further occupation of the Shantung Railroad would be a further violation.

The presence of Japanese troops on Chinese territory outside of the prescribed war area was taken up at length to-day by the State Council, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Li Yuan-sheng. The members of the Council expressed the opinion that the Japanese would make another Manchuria out of the province of Shantung and that the sending of Japanese troops along the Shantung railroad was not necessary as a military measure.

Some of the speakers voiced the opinion that there was no excuse or justification for Great Britain's countenancing such a policy in view of the attitude she maintained when the neutrality of Belgium was violated.

FEAR PERIL TO CHINA.

PEKING, Oct. 3.—Great excitement prevails owing to the fact that the Council of State has adopted a resolution for an interpretation of the Government's policy concerning China's neutrality. In the course of a speech moving the interpretation, Liang Chi-chao said:

"Since the outbreak of the war President Yuan Shih-kai has reported the nature of China's diplomatic relations, and we sympathize with the Government's difficult situation, but the events and the rapid movements of the last twenty days lead to the belief that his reports are incomplete. When Japan declared war on Germany we were forced to delineate a war zone. Japan has violated our neutrality by occupying Wei-hai and preparing to seize the railway beyond the limits set forth."

"Judging by the Japanese military movements Tsing-tao is not their objective, but they are trying to occupy the whole of Shantung province, which they will turn into another Manchuria. Britain cannot be excused for violating our neutrality, because its action is taken in concert with that of Japan. Has the Government protested to Britain?"

"Japan by attacking Tsing-tao," said Chen Kuo Hsiang, "is following out a continental policy cherished for the last twenty years. The situation confronting us is most grave. We must rely upon ourselves in defence of the nation. If Japan takes Shantung what will become of the nation?"

WAR TALK IN CHINA.

TOKIO, Oct. 3.—The Japanese occupation of Wei-hai has raised a storm of protest in China and demands for war are heard among Chinese army officers and politicians. Some suggest asking American mediation. Wei-hai is on the boundary between the area of war prescribed by China and the neutral territory.

Japan replies by asserting that the railway is used by the Germans for military purposes and that the occupation of the Wei-hai railway station is necessary for bringing out the Japanese plan of campaign.

It is thought probable here that China has protested simply to mollify Germany.



HELPERS OF MAROONED AMERICANS RETURNING

Henry S. Breckinridge and Mrs. H. C. Hoover Passengers on the Lusitania.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, October 3.

Henry S. Breckinridge, the American Assistant Secretary of War, and the officers who accompanied him to Europe on the cruiser Tennessee to assist stranded Americans, returned to New York to-day on the Lusitania. A couple of disarming officers were left at several points on the Continent to complete the work.

Mrs. H. C. Hoover, who has been the head of a committee organized to help stranded American women, was also a passenger on the Lusitania. Her husband was chairman of the American relief committee in this city.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, made a tearful goodbye to her husband, George Campbell, who was in the Lusitania. He was in the Lusitania. He was in the Lusitania.

Others who sailed on the Lusitania were Mrs. Laura Page, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry Clegg, Mrs. J. F. Fargo, Mrs. William Amory, W. C. Eustis, A. E. Gallatin, the Hon. George S. Graham, C. T. Durrance, A. G. Glasgow, Jerome J. Jerome, J. W. Kohlstedt, C. H. Mullen, John G. Milburn, Henry P. Osborn, J. E. Postlethwaite, J. A. Rutherford, Walter Abbott, Robert S. Alter, Dr. T. S. Stewart, J. J. Townsend, Storrs Wells and Thomas Sidel, who visited Rheims and saw the ruins of the cathedral.

CAPTIVES' LIVES IN PERIL.

Germans Said to Have Threatened to Shoot Prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—It is reported here that the Germans have issued a warning that Belgian prisoners held in Brussels, Liege and Louvain will be shot if the Belgian troops continue to blow up bridges and destroy railways necessary to German communications.

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PRINCE, DECORATED, LEAPS FROM HIS BED

Oscar Shouts When He Hears of Award by the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, via London, Oct. 3.—The official casualty list made public to-night contains 9,600 names. Among the killed is Major-Gen. Baron von der Horst, commanding the Twentieth Infantry Brigade. He was killed on September 28 while leading his troops in action. He had received the Iron Cross for his work earlier in the war.

The list mentions also the wounding of Prince Joachim, youngest son of the Kaiser, at Schatzels, East Prussia.

A despatch received here from Metz says that Prince Oscar, fifth son of the Kaiser, led his regiment in a desperate encounter at Verdun on September 24. So many officers were picked off by French and Turco sharpshooters in trees that the companies were led at times by sergeants. Prince Oscar led the charge, which finally was successful. After the victory, which followed several days' exertions, the Prince collapsed with a severe heart cramp and he was ordered to Metz.

When word came that his father had decorated him with the Iron Cross of the first class he jumped from bed shouting that he was well again. As there was no decoration available Gen. von Starnitz presented to the Prince the cross he had won in 1870. Prince Oscar is recovering rapidly.

ARMY OF 3,240,000

Italian Experts Estimate Kaiser's Force as Fifty-four Corps.

ROME, Oct. 3.—According to estimates of Italian military experts, Germany has now in the field 3,240,000 men, included in fifty-four army corps. Twenty-four army corps are in France, thirteen in East Prussia, eleven in the Carpathian region and six are occupied in Belgium.

In addition Germany is preparing 1,500,000 landsturm and 600,000 volunteers. She should have in the field by January 1, 1915, more than 5,000,000 men.

COWDRAY'S SON SHOT FLEEING.

The Hon. Geoffrey Pearson Killed When Attempting to Escape.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Reports were confirmed to-day that the Hon. Geoffrey Pearson of the Royal Engineers, youngest son of Lord Cowdray, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in the battle of the Marne, had been shot while trying to escape.

McKee, another Royal General, who was captured with Pearson and made the attempt to escape with him, succeeded in getting away and drove a cab back to the lines. Lord Murray has found Mr. Pearson's burial place.

The Hon. Francis Geoffrey Pearson is the youngest of Baron Cowdray's four children, of whom three are sons. He was born in 1891 and was married in 1909 to Ethel, daughter of John Lewis.

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93 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq. 12090	4110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset 12014
115 W. 34th St.	Greeley 12090	897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush 12014
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